...EMBER 24, 1853.

...o. | Despatched by
...c. | Bull, Nye and Co.
...c. | E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.
...c. | Augustine Heard & Co.

...European Servant, Wm. Potter, ...econd Class—18 Deck.

...&c.

...F SHANGHAE.

...IN TO SHANGHAE.

...E.—Season 1852-53.

...AT BRITAIN Direct,

...COASTWISE,

...o AUSTRALIA,

...een Sp. Dollars;—Six Months, ...in advance. Single Numbers, ...y Cents. Subscriptions will be ...e the expiry of the current term. ...es and under, One Sp. Dollar;— ...of these Charges for Repetitions. ...dvertisements will be repeated

...London.

...HEARMAN, Shanghae.]

THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. IV., No. 166. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1853. Price, Drs. 15 ℔ Annum.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 feet draft and under.	over 17 to 18.	over 18.
From Shanghae to Gutzlaff passing S. by W.	200	250	400
From Shanghae to Woosung outside the marks	150	175	200
From Woosung to Gutzlaff	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. Fogg & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN, *Commander.*

Shanghae, September 20th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to notify for the information of the Mercantile Community and [illegible] Her Majesty's Mails per [illegible] Company's Steam [illegible] to Hongkong on the 11th [illegible] *Month*, until further [illegible] which due notice will be given.

E. WARDEN,—*Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Shanghae, 6th September, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that they have this day established themselves in *Shanghae*, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and firm of HANBURY & Co.

WILLIAM CRAMPTON.
THOMAS HANBURY.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Jr.
CHARLES PULLAN.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. George B. Dixwell in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. Francis Parker is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE, formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, Jr., in our Firm at [illegible] ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

[illegible], 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON and Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, [illegible] this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE business [illegible] carried on under the style [illegible] BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorized by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Bengal Marine Insurance Office	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.* And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk. A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents in China for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London*, and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premiums, *without incurring responsibility*, and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6% per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, it not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 21th, 1853.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
Established 1803.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bt., F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq., F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
Capital:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates, &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co. *Agents at Shanghae.*

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
Established 1710.
Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq. *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE Managers of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys to issue Policies or Insurance against Fire on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co., *Agents in China.*

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept Marine Risks payable in *China, London*, or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant Policies in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against Fire, on Buildings or Merchandize.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents for Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandise Stored in any one Godown.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies, by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

R. S. Walker, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
T. Marshall, *Singapore;*
A. Emerson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

JUST PUBLISHED PRICE $2.

A GRAMMAR of the Shanghae Dialect by the Rev. J. Edkins, B.A. To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office* or the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

Shanghae, 23rd September, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from Phelps & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, Allsopp's PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
Established in 1847,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly Alam Godown, fronting James MacDonald, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—A Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Aerated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D'Orgeat*, and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of Whitbread & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from Henry Tatham & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD.

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprises about three acres.

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,
INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
Pulvermacher's Patent Portable
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use.
(*Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.*)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts;*) and by it's mild but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—The Royal College of Physicians, The Royal College of Surgeons, The Royal British Associations, The Academie Nationale de Medicine, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

Also, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Official Advertisement.)
GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 Dollars.
To be reimbursed with........16,588,510 Dollars,
or........£ 2,460,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars	
22 " 36,000 "	60 " 2,000 "	
24 " 32,000 "	120 " 1,500 "	
60 " 8,000 "	180 " 1,000 "	
	&c., &c., &c.	

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.
The next Drawing will take place in Dec., 1853.
The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1 Sterling.
Six do.	for £ 5 "
Thirteen Shares	for £10
Thirty do.	for £20
Sixty-five do.	for £40
137 do.	for £80

The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution in the British Colonies, in consequence of the former Agents having ILLEGALLY inserted in their Shares, and made a deduction of ten per cent on payment of the Prizes, without such being mentioned in their prospectus, or authorized by the Contractors.

It has been thought necessary to lay these facts before the Public, so that they may *not be deceived by the caution which the dismissed Agents have thought fit to insert in the Newspapers.* The public are therefore informed, that if they wish to purchase Shares enjoying the full advantages, without any deductions, they must be signed by ONE OF OUR FIRM, who have been the Agents in England for upwards of twelve years, during which period, they have paid, to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain, prizes to the amount of £52,000, free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

Shares will be forwarded, on receipt of Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c.

Each Shareholder will receive, immediately after their Drawing, the List of the successful numbers.

The Prizes obtained, will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank, upon delivery of the Prize Share.

Apply without delay, to the *appointed Government Agents*, Messrs. J. A. Schwarzchild & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-Maine; or their House, Messrs. A. Schwarzchild & Co., 20, Lombard Street, London.

J. A. SCHWARZCHILD & SONS, *Bankers, & Sole appointed Government Lottery Agents.*

Frankfort-on-Maine.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, *July*, 1853.
General Office.
HESSIAN LOAN.

THE next drawing will take place December, 1853.

The Price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1 Sterling.
Six do.	for £ 5 "
Thirteen Shares	for £10
Thirty do.	for £20
Sixty-five do.	for £40
137 do.	for £80

In consequence of the numerous applications which we have received from parties interested in this Loan, the public are requested to direct all their letters and communications to Messrs. B. FRIEDBURG & Co., 3, Regent's Terrace, Commercial Road, London, (from whom *Shares may be had on receipt of remittances*, and all Prizes paid in full, through any Banking House in the World. Every information respecting the fate of Shares of former drawings, and also of Frankfort Lottery Tickets, given gratis, on receiving letters, prepaid, addressed to London.

By order of the Direction of the Hessian Distribution,

BREME FRIEDBURG,
Selig Nockenfrau.
Isaacs Rockergltsichts.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

THE undersigned Daguerreau Artist most respectfully begs to inform the Foreign Residents at Shanghai and Woosung that he has arrived from Hongkong, and taken up his residence at Mr. E. Hall's Establishment, where he is now prepared with the latest improvements and an elegant assortment of materials just arrived from London, to take portraits from the size of one foot square to ¼ of an inch;—elegant lockets and rings of gold to suit the small size may be had. Orders for Views taken on full-size plates must be sent in with as little delay as possible, as his stay will be limited to a fortnight at the utmost.

C. DUBEN.

Shanghai, 23rd September, 1853.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1853.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 8.	Manila,	Aug. 22.
Bombay,	Sept. 1.	Sydney,	July 14.
Colombo,	Aug. 23.	New Zealand,	July —.
Madras,	Sept. —.	Amoy,	Sept. 19.
Calcutta,	Sept. —.	Hongkong,	Sept. 23
Galle,	Sept. 6.	Ningpo,	Sept. 23.
Penang,	Sept. 12.	New York,	July —.
Singapore,	Sept. 14.	San Francisco,	Aug. 2.
Batavia,	Sept. —.	Honolulu,	July 23.

In our issue of this day, our readers will perceive that the series of valuable contributions to our knowledge of the Chinese movement in the interior, from the pen of the Revd. Dr. Medhurst, has come to a close. We should ill fulfil our duty or express (as we believe) the feeling universally prevalent among the foreign community,—were we to refrain from a public acknowledgment of the debt of obligation under which we have been laid by his able and unwearying services to the cause of Oriental literature, as well as to the general objects of Christian philanthropy. He has thrown much light on the real character of the Chinese Insurrection. Those who have perused each article in the series, will not have failed to perceive that the reverend translator, in general cautiously abstinent from the statement of his own private views, gives, as he advances, frequent signs of his own mind becoming more sanguine and his own heart growing more warm,—as he passes step by step over the documentary proofs in favor of the religious character of the Insurgents. Although he has said little respecting his own conclusions—he has furnished his reader with materials of thought, from which each will construct his own theory and belief on this debated subject. For ourselves we unreservedly avow the conviction, that no unprejudiced mind can survey the religious features of the case, without coming to the conclusion that foreign nations and foreign governments must be prepared to deal with this Insurrection,—as likely to lead to one of the most important Revolutions of modern times. They must regard this insurrection, not as consisting of the mere dregs of civil discontent or social anarchy, but as composed of those liberal and religious elements of strength, which give to their cause an assured prestige of victory, and a real claim upon the sympathy of Christendom.

Those who have carefully and impartially studied the character of the Rebellion, will have read their religious edicts and manifestoes in vain, if they are induced for a moment to confound Thae-ping-wang and his host of imperfectly enlightened Christian warriors with the lawless rabble, banded together through the Triad and other secret Societies—who, taking advantage of the disturbances in the interior, have recently captured the cities of Amoy and Shanghae.

The present concluding number of the series before adverted to, contains no slight proofs in favor of the views now advocated. We perceive some of that national arrogance and blind conceit, which has in past times rendered the Chinese inaccessible to foreign Missionary influences. They give utterance to sentiments which might find no incongruous place in the writings of more untutored Christians. They speak of the ancient monotheism of China, when their patriarchs of old worshipped the one God by the light of nature and according to the dictates of conscience. They make mention of the gradual decay by which the one Almighty *Shang-te* had his worship divided with that of the corrupt *shin*, and the introduction of demonolatry corrupted the pure monotheism of China. They allude to the downward tendency and decay of the national religion—in the introduction of the idolatries of Buddhism and Taoism. They recognize the prevalence among foreigners of that knowledge of the One true God—which among the Chinese themselves was above 2,000 years ago corrupted by the intermixture of demonolatrous and idolatrous superstitions. They argue from the material beauties of the visible creation on the greatness, the glory, and the independence of auxiliary subordinates in the work of creating the universe—which belong to HIM, who is the Almighty and Omnipresent Creator. They cherish every pretended argument in favor of image-worship; and point their countrymen away from idolatry to the duty of prayer, as alone all-efficacious with God. In spite of the errors and defects which have been noticed in some of their documents, and which (it is to be hoped)-further intercourse with European Missionary instructors will hereafter correct—in spite of the disadvantages which have resulted from a forced profession of Christianity, and the probable existence of two classes of Christian professors among their multitude,—the leaders in this movement have, nevertheless, given no dubious signs of religious sincerity and patriotism, and have proclaimed to their countrymen such views of moral and religious truth as every enlightened friend of this race must desire to see universally diffused throughout the empire.

There is one other subject to which we shall in concluding this article make brief allusion; and the past course of this journal will be sufficient to exempt it from even the appearance of having sought to give any advantage to either side in the philological controversy, which has divided, generally speaking the American Missionaries from the great body of English and German Missionaries now in China, on the most eligible word for the name of "God." The frequent and almost universal occurrence of the word *Shang-te* for 'God by way of eminence,' and in passages where the word would be not a mere 'title of honour,' but a natural and simple mode of translating the terms *elohim* or *theos*—amounting altogether to 547 times in these documents of Thae-ping-wang, while the word *shin* alone without an adjunct occurs only 4 times, in the sense of *God* or the Supreme *spirit*; while the latter term is also not unfrequently employed in passages where it cannot possibly have a higher sense than that of *spirit*—will form an irrefragable proof to every candid mind, that those pious and excellent Missionaries who have in past times regarded *Shang-te* as a mere Jupiter or principal false god of China—must greatly modify their views and correct their statements, if they wish successfully to promote the knowledge of Christianity, under the probable circumstances of a new dynasty and Thae-ping-wang himself as emperor. The reverend gentleman whose articles are now brought to a close has an ample vindication, (if such were needed,) for the course which he and his colleagues have pursued, in adopting with the late Dr. Gutzlaff the term *Shang-te* for "God" throughout their translations of the Holy Scriptures, —in the Christian usage of that term by the religious Insurgents in those interesting documents, which have successively appeared in our journal.

The imperial fleet that came down on Thursday, from Senkeang, we believe, has been bombarding the eastern side of the city since Saturday morning; but we have not heard that it has produced any result.

We have no space for an account we had drawn up, of the disturbance on Monday evening last at Soochow bridge—wherein two men were killed and three or four wounded, but must postpone it to next week.

We had intended to republish the famous Notifications of 1851 this week, but the great space occupied by other matter of pressing interest, induces us to postpone them till next week, when we shall accompany them with a few remarks.

The Overland Mail of 8th August, was brought up on the evening of Wednesday the 28th September, by the American Steam Tug *Confucius*.

We are glad to welcome this important aid to our Shipping at this port—and have no doubt it will amply repay the spirited owners.

We trust it will be largely availed of, both by Shipping inwards and outwards, and thereby many disasters be avoided, from getting on the North and South banks or aground on the shifting sands of the Yang-tsze.

We have a fresh batch of *Peking Gazettes*, in which are detailed the burning of the Imperialist camp at Chin-keang on the 18th July last,—and a victory reported by Ke-shen to have been obtained by him over the rebels at San-cha-ho new Yang-chow on the 21th July.

Posthumous honors have been conferred on the Imperial officers who fell at the capture of Nanking.

A book has been presented to the emperor for the better fortifying his walled towns against the enemy—not before it is time.

Shanghae, *Sept. 25th*, 1853.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

LEW, THE CHIEF.

Lo, a religious teacher, called on *Lew*, to-day at the Confucian Temple, which he makes head-quarters. He found him in his private room, where they had tea and conversed on the subject of smoking opium as usual. He got up from his pipe after *Lo* got into the room. *Lo* asked his conductor which among those in the room, was the chief? and was surprised to find that the puny-looking, pale-faced, opium smoker before him was the man! He is rather under size, and has something of a boyish look in addition to his opium disparagement, leaving him little of the *bonnerges*, dignified appearance expected in the warrior. After compliments, however, and they had taken their seats, with a tea-poy between them, on which the waiter placed each of them a cup of tea, *Lo* found him with a suavity of manners and pleasantness of address which somewhat made up for his other deficiencies. He seemed to be a man of few words yet not very reserved. Upon inquiry, which Chinese etiquette allows, he was found to be thirty-four years of age; had been born in *Heong-shan* district, in which Macao is located; and has been living in Shanghae since 1849.

Lew said, he had sent two letters to Nanking with communications to *Tae-ping-Wong*, one by land the other by water; he is now looking for an answer, and, also for a commissioner from thence to arrange matters with him here. Should he succeed in this expectation, he will doubtlessly please the inhabitants generally of this city, both foreign and native, better than in anything else he has done since he took the city on the 7th instant. *Lo* shewed him the Ten Commandments, gave him some history of their origin, and informed him of the fact that *Tae-ping-Wong*, has adopted them as his initiatory martial laws. *Lo* also informed him of the fact that his guest had been *Tae-ping-Wong's* religious teacher, and desired to teach the Canton men among his attendants or soldiers, who were understood to amount to eight or nine hundred; but he waved that request by saying, that matters would be arranged after the commissioner shall arrive from Nanking. *Lo* asked him if foreigners are safe inside the city, about which they have felt some fears? To which he replied, they need not fear. Then *Lo* requested that, if there should be any cause of fear, that he would kindly let them know. He had *Lo-how-Tzeuen's* name and place of residence taken down, and indicated that he would let him know at any rate. And I presume he would not leave the other three families in the city uninformed. He made an apology for not receiving *Lo* when he had sent in his card once or twice before: and gave a satisfactory explanation for having closed up three of the city-gates; and stated that he had no idea of closing up the rest. This will doubtless be some relief of mind to those who were anxiously fearing that they should be closed in from foreign inter-course, and perhaps have to leap over the wall to escape starvation if not previously destroyed in some other way. Upon further inquiry, however, after I left, it turned out that the rebellion was not threatening of a battle at this place, between him and the imperialists before many days?

I. J. R.

We have looked over the "Grammar of Colloquial Chinese as exhibited in the Shanghai Dialect" by the Rev. J. Edkins, B.A., and find it will be a very useful assistant to the student of the local dialect. It strikes us that a well selected set of Dialogues and Vocabulary on familiar subjects, is still a great desideratum for those residents who are desirous of communicating direct with the natives;—and we think it would be well worth the attention of our persevering and clever linguist, at a future time.

REWARD.

Lee, *General superintendent of civil and military affairs under the Ta-tsing dynasty.*

Whereas this reward is publicly announced:—from the time that the volunteers were raised in Shanghae, the soldiers and people have come forward in multitudes to show their attachment: but all classes have been exhorted to follow their customary avocations, and allow trade to be carried on in the shops as usual.

I now earnestly reiterate this injunction, that every one may be fully acquainted with it, and that there may be no manifestation of alarm. Having instituted a search, we have lately discovered traitorous bandits, passing about inside and outside the city, mixed up with our brethren of the red and white badges, and several hundred of them have already been apprehended and are now in custody. Furthermore a general intimation is hereby given to all classes of people, that for every one they apprehend, they will receive 1 dollar reward, and for every ten men, they will receive 10 dollars. Let every one comply with this special announcement.

Issued on the 23d day of the 8th month of the 1st year of the Ta-ming dynasty. (25th Sept., 1853.)

0.

By Lew, *Great Generalissimo, and Rallying Chief charged with the general government of the Tae-ping Celestial empire.*

Whereas I have issued this announcement:—that, as all those in Shanghae who formerly belonged to our local militia, or to the regular troops, and had charge of the military implements, swords, muskets, cannon, &c., are now permitted, according to the numbers in their possession, to take them to the official residences, where they are received by the respective officers, and rewards bestowed according to the merits of the bearers, without enquiring into past delinquencies:—therefore this is to make fully known to all who have served as regular troops or militia-men, that if they receive their weapons or implements, and do not bring them forward; I will send troops to guard and examine, when they will be rigidly apprehended and severely dealt with. Having given the command, it will certainly be carried into execution; do let every one obediently comply, without opposition.

Issued on the 23d day of the 8th month of the 3d year of the Tae-ping Celestial empire, being the 50th day of the sexagenary cycle. (25th Sept., 1853.)

0.

By Lew, *Great Generalissimo, and Rallying Chief, charged with the general government of the Tae-ping-Celestial empire.*

Whereas this proclamation is issued, to pacify the people and tranquillize the neighbourhood;—I having caused the city gates to be blocked up, and thus rendered the protection complete, there is nothing further to be apprehended; now I hear senseless rumours everywhere abroad, saying that *all the foreigners are going to attack the city*;* but I am carrying on commerce with these several nations, who act upon the same principle, whether it be with the Ming or the Tsing dynasty; and who moreover have no intention of assisting the Tsing dynasty. A short time since, the British Consul Alcock, in concert with the several Consuls, issued a proclamation to pacify the people, that they might all quietly follow their avocations. Therefore, I now give notice of this to all the residents inside and outside the city, that you may with one consent open your shops and carry on business as usual, not continuing to keep your doors closed. If any lawless banditti should create disturbances among the shops, they may be seized and forwarded to my office; where they will be submitted to a rigorous examination and dealt with accordingly. Let the constables of the said localities always give information, without being swayed by any private motives. Let this special proclamation be implicitly followed out without opposition.

Issued on the 27th day of the 8th month of the 3d year of the Tae-ping Celestial empire, being the 50th year of the cycle. (26th Sept., 1853.)

0.

By Chung, *Deputy Protector of Hang-chow in Che-keang, and*
Lan, *Provincial Prefect of Sung-keang in Keang-soo.*

This is issued for the general information of soldiers and people. Now the imperial troops are on the advance to exterminate (the rebels); let all the local gentry and people who are able, assist in the extermination; and those who establish this merit by catching or killing the thieves, will certainly have bestowed upon them the most munificent rewards. As to those who have become connected with the thieves; no mercy will be shown to such as have cordially joined in the rebellion; but there are others who have been forcibly constrained to follow them, and if these will now only return to the path of rectitude, cast off their headbands, and throw down their arms, when I arrive their lives will all be spared, and when the troubles are over, there will be no enquiry into what is past. If they can take the head thieves and bring them prisoners, they will be rewarded in some other people. When peace is restored, the taxes and imposts will be greatly reduced, while the comfort of the people will be considered. Soldiers and people be tranquil and fear not. A special proclamation.

Issued on the 23d day of the 8th month of the 3d year of Hien-fung. (25th Sept., 1853.)

0.

By Ting, *Mayor of Woo, with the Imperially conferred title of Chow,* appointed to the general conduct of the troops and militia.*

Whereas this important announcement is made known;—because the district of Kea-ting is infested by rebels, I have now received an official appointment, from the high officers, to take the general conduct of the troops and militia, to seek an opportunity to exterminate the rebels, and arrange affairs. Having arrived at this place, I have become deeply sensible that the inhabitants are thoroughly imbued with feelings of loyalty, and are in no way disposed to favour the banditti; but fearing lest some should have been influenced by the suggestions of the banditti, until at last they have changed their principles; and as the imperial troops are daily expected to collect here as a cloud, when all will be consumed without distinction. Therefore I issue this for the general information of the inhabitants; earnestly exhorting all you who have hitherto followed your occupations in peace, not to place confidence in these bandits, and thus secure your own destruction. Let all the gentry, scholars and inhabitants train recruits in their respective localities, who will be sufficient for self-preservation; and when the said banditti are stricken and routed away in confusion, then let the inhabitants beat the gong, surround and seize them, and forward them to my camp, when munificently liberal rewards will be bestowed accordingly. If there are any who were forcibly made leaders, let them quickly acknowledge their former error; and if they will turn their arms in the opposite direction, and establish their merit by assisting to attack and exterminate the thieves they will certainly be largely rewarded; or if any feel their strength to be insufficient, then let them give information of the same to the authorities, that they may save their lives. I the official deputy feel my heart cut with love to the people, and certainly will adhere to what I have said. A special proclamation.

Issued on the 14th day of the 8th month of the 3d year of Hien-fung. (16th Sept., 1853.)

0.

* A mandarin between a mayor and a perfect in rank.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor.—You are aware that the imperial fleet came down the river yesterday morning to attack the city. They commenced firing before they reached the city and floated down south of the town where they anchored beyond the Catholic Cathedral. From this place they kept up a cannonade nearly all day, elevating their guns so as to fire over the outside houses and pitch the balls within the walls. Many of the balls, however, proved to be grape. I suppose no one but a Chinaman would ever think of bombarding a town with grape shot. Their fire was answered in a spirited manner by the revolutionists from the walls. Neither party, however, did much harm. I understand some random shot struck the Cathedral. The Missionaries dwelling within the walls could hear the shot distinctly passing over their houses. They consequently, with the exception of one who expected to come out this morning, took their families over to Hong-kew. Rev. M. T. Yates and myself, who live outside within a few hundred yards of the North-gate, also took our ladies to the same place; where they are enjoying the hospitality of the American Episcopal Missionaries and the Rev. Dr. Bridgman. After seeing our families out of danger we returned to our houses and spent the night quietly. This morning, just before nine o'clock, my Chinese neighbor, came running into my house to enquire whether he could bring his family into my enclosure for protection, saying at the same time that the imperialists were approaching from the North. By the time he could get all his family in, and we had closed our gates, the head of the forces could be seen marching over Dr. Taylor's bridge. Before they got half way from the bridge to our houses they turned East down the path which leads to the North-gate street. Some may have gone into the North-gate street and marched down towards the gate; but we saw many march down in the rear of the houses fronting that street and when they got up to the houses fronting the street which leads West by our dwellings, being then within fifty or sixty yards of the gate, they commenced a discharge of fire-arrows into the city, which passed like meteors through the air. The party within did not seem to expect an attack from this side and were unprepared for it, as they did not discover the enemy till they were within a few hundred yards of the city and it was then nearly half an hour before the walls were well manned. Most of their men were doubtless at the South-side where the attack was made yesterday. The few, that were at the gate when they discovered the imperialists, gave the alarm and marched boldly out on the walls shaking their flags defiance at their enemies. They also gave them a warm reception with their guns; by which I understand some few were wounded. The imperialists had a few matchlocks and some jingals, but they had no cannon.

After they found they could do nothing at the North-gate they retreated and came through the field to the rear of our Mission-buildings and the houses adjoining. They were then within sixty or seventy yards of the walls, and made the bullets their breakfast-work. Some would peep around the corners and fit off their guns; while others would fire over the Chinese houses at an elevation that would send a ball twenty yards above the wall. A few, more bold than the rest, would march out in front and fire; while banner-men would rush forward, waving their flags and beseeching their dilatory comrades to come on, too many of whom kept at a safe distance.

The men on the wall returned the fire and kept waving their flags in defiance; both parties all the time yelling like savages. Though placed between two fires we did not apprehend much danger, as the firing was mostly with small arms and we kept behind the walls of our dwellings which are very thick. The scene, however, was too exciting not to look, and we kept an eye on both parties to see how the struggle would terminate. Presently we saw some of the Spearmen running over the little canal bridge up to the wall, while they passed hurried words with the insurgents and then waved their banner to their companions. At this instant the officer on the wall cried out to stop firing, as did the men below. If took much yelling and waving of flags to get both parties to understand this; for the guns continued to pop, pop-pop all around us. Finally they ceased, and view came the parley. Many of the Spearmen who seemed to be volunteers passed over the bridge and went up to the wall where they all talked vociferously and waved their flags as if delighted at the reply they received from the party within. The Mandarins and regular Soldiers stand back and gathered about in groups, seemingly at a loss what to do. As some of these were near his house, Mr. Yates asked them what was the meaning of this parley. They then very gravely informed him, that these volunteers wished to desert them and go over to the other party. To one man, who seemed to be very anxious to turn rebel, they let down a spear and pulled him up over the wall, and to another, who was probably short of funds, they threw down a bunch of cash. As many of them then marched towards the gate, we concluded they had made friends and would be received inside: but not so, for they soon came back and had another talk, as if to settle the terms upon which they were to join those within.

By half past ten o'clock some four or five hundred troops had mustered from Dr. Taylor's bridge and the City-wall, all scattered about in ludicrous confusion. There was much going to and fro among the officers, some of whom finally went up to the walls and had a talk with the enemy; but apparently without any settlement. While we were anxiously awaiting the *denouement*, a heavy shower of rain came on, which had a more moving effect on the outsiders than the Lee or teh from the wall. Many of them marched back the way they came while quite a number got under the eaves and into the houses both sides of the street, from our premises to the North-gate. There we concluded had remained to join those inside the City after the rain was over.

In a short time after the shower was over, they had all apparently retreated; but some two hours afterwards it was evident that those who wished to desert had concealed themselves in the houses, as they then came out to the number of several hundreds and were received into the City. This ended quite an animated engagement with only two men wounded.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. Cabaniss.

Shanghai, September 30th, 1853.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—I sent you an account of the engagement at the North-gate yesterday, and now have to inform you of a more sanguinary battle this morning, which took place around our Mission premises. It commenced about day-break and lasted for two hours and a half, with rapid firing on both sides.

At the first onset, the imperialists marched boldly up and planted their ladders against the wall. These proved to be too short; but they would run up to the tops of them and stick their spears at the men who were throwing brick-bats and burning combustibles down upon them.

I saw the imperialists dragging off one of their dead companions near my dwelling, and another one passed by with his hand shot nearly off. After the retreat, those in the City sallied forth and found another dead man, whose head they immediately took off and hung up on the wall, where it now remains in full view of my house. They found another man hid among the grave-mounds, who was wounded I suppose. They dragged him into the City with shouts of triumph. I do not suppose there was a large number killed; but presume there were many wounded who were able to get away.

There was such a dense fog I could not see how much damage was done.

A number of balls struck my house. One of these passed through my thick front door against the passage wall and then into my study. Eighteen balls retruck Mr. Yates' house. So you see we were in rather a hot place.

After the retreat from this place I heard the cannon commence firing from the Junk. It is now eleven o'clock, and the Junk men are still bombarding the town.—Yours, &c.,

A.B.C.

October 1st, 1853.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Peking, 5th August, 1853.

Burning of the imperialists' camp at Chin-keang.—Heang-yung reports the loss of the imperial camp, on which account the brigadier in command, Tang-shaou-leang, is ordered to be dismissed, and handed over to Heang-yung for punishment; while the general Hoo-hum is ordered to supply his place. It appears that on the 18th of July, the rebels sallied out of Chin-keang, and attacked the imperial camp; when being met by the imperialists the rebels retired. They subsequently made another attempt, from the back of Pih-koo hill, taking the imperialists in the rear; they also opened a secret door in the city walls, and took the imperialists in flank, having first thrown fire arrows into the camp. The weather being hot and the wind high, the seven camps were speedily in a blaze. Tang-shaou-leang then retired upon Tan-yang. A major of purchased rank named Lew-ting-yung (in command) of the Canton volunteers, seeing the flames, led on his troops to the rescue, when they killed numbers of the enemy, who retired into the city. On the 20th and 22nd of July, the rebels advanced upon the town of Tan-yang, but were repulsed with loss

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ended. — Yours, &c.,

A. B. CHANNIS.

September 29th, 1853.

of the
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le Lew-ting-ying and his men. Since that time
Ho-chun had taken up a position on the south
side of the city, so as to prevent the rebels from
advancing on Tan-yang and Ohang-chow. The
emperor ascribes the defeat of his troops above de-
lated to a degree of negligence on their part, and
their allowing themselves to be drawn into a snare.
Tang-shaou-leang, he says, has previous to this
time proved himself a good general, and on such
obtained a succession of rewards and promotions;
but when he was invested with such a high charge,
ows no blame for not immediately recovering
Kiu-kiang: and then, by allowing himself to be
afeated through negligence, he has shewn how
unsuitable he is to the claims of imperial benevo-
lence. Now merely to degrade him from his rank,
ence. Now merely to degrade him from his rank,
would not be a sufficient punishment, therefore
Heang-yung is hereby commanded to take the
degraded ex-cashiered officer, and judge him ac-
ording to military law; after which he is to em-
ploy him in his own division, in an inferior capa-
city, to see if he can make amends for his faults
by subsequent good conduct. All the other of-
fices concerned in this affair are also to be de-
graded to a lower rank, and deprived of any mark
of distinction formerly conferred upon them. The
son of purchased rank Lew-ting-ying, who so
gallantly stopped the advance of the enemy is to be
raised to the full rank of major. Ho-chun is
to be constituted general of the troops in Keang-
nan, and to be commissioned to win back the
cities as soon as possible; but to take especial
care not to allow the rebels to advance south-
wards.

Peculiar rewards conferred on the officers who
the taking of Nankin.—Seang-how, the gen-
commanded at that occasion, having defended
city with the utmost of his ability, retired
the inner citadel, which he still continued to
, and having had his horse killed under
both received wounds. Having thus
shown of his courage, he is to be regard-
ed as entitled to the rank of prime minis-
ter, and his son is to be promoted accord-
ingly.

The former viceroy of Keang-nan, named
Lu-kwang, is to be blamed for retiring before
the city, and on other has been ordered to be
degraded, upon which he was to undergo
examination and trial; but it
appearing from the report of Le-hang, the pre-
sent viceroy, that on the 19th of March, Luh-
kwang was killed at the taking of Nan-king,
and died in the defence of his country. It is
therefore decreed that the deceased viceroy Luh-
kwang, having been ranked as having been promoted
after death, his property that had been confis-
cated is to be restored to his family.

An edict reports the death of a general of
Kwang-sin, named Ching-yuen-kwei, who was
killed in battle at Yang-chow, where he died in the
service of his country, as he received a mortal
wound in battle. It appears that last mid-
autumn festival, after having fought bravely
with the rebels, he was again shot through the thigh,
and died away through loss of blood. Reading
the report, the Emperor sat with a loud voice ex-
claiming to make the wall. Hearing this,
the ministers who were the cause of his recovery, if proper
medicines can be obtained. But his wounds
were in the thigh, and he fell without being able to
regain his feet. At the time he was dead
[illegible]. It seems that he died quite peace-
fully, in a corner, a young man of eighteen,
[illegible] who was recommended to the em-
peror.

Peking, 6th August, 1853.

[illegible] Tartar ambassador having hang-
[illegible] the three anti-dynast Lo-nam-ta-ra-
[illegible] ing of that embassy, is blamed for
[illegible] of the crime, and for being ill.
[illegible] reports that he has received a victory
[illegible] rebels near Yang-chow,
[illegible] destroying several of their vessels.
It appears that on the 25th of
[illegible] rebels made an attack on the cannon-
boats, but were driven back by the officer
[illegible] of the station, who, the loss of a
[illegible] boat, placed the cannon of the
[illegible] vessel in pursuit, in which five
[illegible] vessels were destroyed. The rebel
[illegible] Pu-k'how, on the 25th of July, were at-
[illegible] some Tartar troops, who destroyed ten
[illegible] vessels, and took several prisoners, among
[illegible] whom was one who claimed the rank of general.
[illegible] reported to be right against some Tartar
[illegible] from Mo-keden, who had arrived at Ke-
[illegible] within the gates of wall, having created dis-
[illegible] ons on their march, by demanding more
[illegible] and horses than the regulations permit-
[illegible] and then wounding one of the muleteers.
[illegible] emperor orders the officer in command to
[illegible] the soldier who offended, and hand him
[illegible] the civil authorities for punishment.

Edicts reports that a certain captain had
[illegible] his superior officers, and among other
[illegible] had the audacity to say, that the former
[illegible] of Keang-nan, Luh-kien-ying, was still
[illegible] the rebel camp. The emperor orders that the
[illegible] be cashiered, and the witnesses to the re-
[illegible] be strictly examined, and a report of the
[illegible] sent in.

The members of the literary institute having
[illegible] the emperor, that the idol Kwan-te
[illegible] be elevated in the scale of sacrificial
[illegible], in consequence of his having interfered
[illegible] a miraculous manner to promote the imperial
[illegible], Khae-fung-foo; the emperor orders
the board of ceremonies to deliberate and report
thereon.

A secretary belonging to one of the boards
having died, a Tartar young lady who was be-
trothed to him, insisted on being considered in
the light of his widow, and as such devoting
herself to perpetual celibacy: the emperor orders
the case to be enquired into, and a report sent up
to him accordingly.

The imperial commissioner, Nah-suth-king-
gnah, reports a series of successes obtained over
the rebels on the north of the Yellow River. On
the 23rd of July, the commissioner ordered Woo-
lan-too to march the troops under him, and take
up a position on the north-east of Hwae-k'hing-
foo, distant about ten miles. On the 25th Gnan-
ha-a ordered to lead the second division to the
station at Ning-hang, to co-operate with him.
These two officers reported that on their arrival
there they found that between the two rivers of
Sin and Tan the rebels had collected together in
great numbers; they therefore deliberated, in
conjunction with Tang-chen-yuen, on attacking
them in three divisions. Tung-chen-yuen was
to advance along a small road from the northwest;
Woo-lan-tae, at the head of the Tartar troops,
and the fire brigade, was ordered to advance by the
large road from the north. On the morning of
the day appointed, he had arrived at the north
bank of the river Tan, and just drawn up his
forces, when he spied on the other side of the river,
in the midst of the wood, a rebel chief in a red
dress, at the head of several hundred men, ad-
vancing on the river. The imperialists opened a
fire on them with heavy cannon, and forced the
rebels to retire into the wood. During this can-
nonade one chief and several inferior rebels were
killed, and a number of houses in which they had
taken shelter were burned by the rockets. Seven
inferior officers belonging to the imperialists
jumped into the river Tan, and found it full of
holes, but at a ford a little further off, they found
the water more shallow, and the cavalry with some
infantry got across. They had scarcely formed
however, when they were informed that about a
thousand long-haired rebels were advancing from
the westward. The imperialists then manœuvred
so as to get the rebel force opposite to the point
where their guns were posted, and then opened a
fire upon them. The rebels then endeavoured to
get round to the southeast bank, and attack our
force in the rear, but they lost in the attempt
about 1000 of their warriors and several of their
chiefs; after that they got away through the fields
of millet, but not without losing a hundred more
through the fire of the imperialists, after which
the latter recrossed the river. The scene of the
above engagement is placed on the outskirts of a
range of hills called the Thae-ping-san, separat-
ing Ho-nan from Shan-se province: Lat. 34° 10'
N., Long. 113° 6' E., distant from Pe-king 515
miles.

An officer reports that the imperial tombs have
been injured by excessive rains.

Peking, 7th August, 1853.

A complaint is brought against the magistrate
of Shang-kew, in Ho-nan, who hearing of the ap-
proach of the rebels, sent off his family to his na-
tive village: moreover when the rebels invested
the city of Kwei-teh, which he had in charge, he
broke off the lock from the city gates, in order to
get out, by means of which the rebels got in and
took the city. The emperor orders that the mat-
ter be enquired into, and if the allegation be cor-
rect, he directs the magistrate in question to be
beheaded, as a warning to all.

The lieutenant-governor of Kwang-te reports
that the rebels had again broken out in that pro-
vince, entering the minor cities, and attacking the
provincial capital, from which, however, they had
been forced to retire. It appears that these fresh
troubles broke out in the district of Hing-guan,
where several persons had entered the new Society
(qu. the Christian religion?) and were apprehend-
ed by the magistrate; after which they assembled
their comrades, and entering the city, they killed
the magistrate and liberated those who were in
confinement. After this they spread into Ling-
chen, and there established themselves. When
the high officers of the province attempted to ex-
terminate them, the rebels marched out of the
city, and opened a fire on the imperialists; but the
latter returned it with such effect that ten cracks
and five or six hundred minor rebels were killed,
and nearly another hundred taken prisoners. The
rebels then returned into the city, from which they
were afterwards driven with the loss of a thousand
men. After this they encamped near the sea
coast, from whence they made another attack on
Le-ling, the provincial capital, but were repulsed-
with great loss of their own men, and the province
was restored to quietness.

A Treasurer's secretary in Hoo-kwang, applied
for leave of absence on account of sickness,
and without waiting a reply he forwarded his seal
of office and [illegible] for which he is to be
[illegible] from this time forward.

An officer named Le-tsou-sang having met
with a book on raising cities, presents it to the
emperor, and requests that it be reprinted for ge-
neral inspection. The emperor says since the rebels
have learned the art of raising cities, both
large and small, he has been taken by them. This
is not, he thinks, to be ascribed so much to the
skill of the rebels in capturing cities, as to the
ignorance of the officers in the method of defend-
ing them. A long period of peace has led to the
neglect of military preparations and when trouble
arises, the officers have not a single plan to sug-
gest, and get up into a fright, they do not know
what to do. Thus when evil tidings come, the
cities are not to be relied on, and cannot prevent
their capture. Again, we see the people
have deserted, how can they keep the cities out
of the hands of the enemy. The writer says, that
he has recently met with the book above mention-
ed, published in the Ming dynasty; and having
recently heard how the rebels have defended
Nan-king, Chin-keang, and Yang-chow, he finds
that it is precisely according to the method pres-
cribed in the work spoken of: thus they have been
enabled to keep those cities for several months,
and the imperialists seem unable to retake one of
them. Certainly the imperialists ought to regard
the cities as these rebels have done, they
would soon be able to overcome their enemies.
At present, he continues, the rebels have succeed-
ed notably in the south, and they look now to-
wards Pe-king. This city is the root and founda-
tion of the empire, and we must think seriously
of defending it: on which account the writer pre-
sents the book in question to his majesty, and re-
quests that he would give orders that the officer
in charge of Pe-king should defend the capital as
therein directed: after that a large edition be issu-
ed and circulated through the provinces, for the
information of all the officers, both high and low;
thus will the capital not only remain firm as a
rock, but every provincial city be preserved from
harm. Good plans, however, are of no use, he
says, without energetic men to employ them: let
those in office therefore be above the fear of dif-
ficulty, and not seek to attain tranquility in an
improper manner. The writer says, in conclusion,
that he is no soldier, but he is in the habit of
making use of his eyes, and he begs to lay the
result of his observations at the feet of his im-
perial majesty. The emperor's reply is. Let it
be recorded.

CRITIQUE
ON "THE IMPERIAL DECLARATION OF TAE-PING."

(Concluded from No. 165.)

The second prose production begins with the
statement that all men have one origin, both as it
regards their bodies, being sprung from one an-
cestor; and as it regards their souls, which have
all come from the original breath of God; thus
all under heaven belong to one family, and should
all regard each other as brethren. The writer
then goes on to combat the erroneous notion curr-
ent in China, that the king of Hades determines
life and death; this king of Hades, he says, is no
other than the old serpent, the Devil.* He then
lays down a method by which men may judge of
the correctness of principles, and avers that those
which are diffused through all ages and countries
are generally right, while partial and private views
are to be suspected: but the principle above stated,
he adds is found neither in Chinese nor foreign
classics, but in the Buddhist and Taouist books,
and therefore concludes that it must be wrong.
This is not the first time, he continues, that lies
have been invented in China: for the ruler of the
Tsin dynasty imagined the existence of fairies;
Kwang-woo, of the Han dynasty, sacrificed to the
kitchen; people of later ages pretended that the
dragon produced rain; whereas rain, it was evident,
came directly from heaven. Then we have some
references to the Old Testament, about the forty
days rain in the time of Noah, causing the flood,
which rain was sent down by God as a judgment
upon a guilty world.† He goes on to say, that a
Buddhist book called the "pearly Record" also
ascribes the power of life and death to the king of
Hades; but the classics of China and foreign na-
tions, he avers, all say that Heaven produced and
nourished every thing, and that life and death are
determined by fate, which is nothing else than the
appointment of God. This appeal to foreign (by
which is meant Christian) authorities, as an authority
in matters of faith, is a new thing in China; as is
also the allusion to the 審判 shin-pwan, judg-
ment, which God will enter into with the sons of
the world.

The writer goes on to state, that because men
aspire after longevity, and pant for good fortune,
that therefore they are thus prone to believe lies.
Thus errors creep in, and get possession of men's
minds, and though God successively produces wise
and holy men, to convey the truth to others, they
will not lend an ear. Hence men, he says, are be-
wildered and ignorant of God, they are also stout-
hearted and do not fear him. If their descendants
wish to get some knowledge of the truth, they do
not know where to obtain it. Then follow some
Buddhist and correct statements regarding God,
which we are tempted to exhibit in a connected
form. "Taking a general view of the world, we
find that men though numerous are all created
and supported by God; for every article of food
and clothing they must depend on God, who is the
universal Father of all mankind. Life and death,
happiness and misery are all determined by him.
When I look up to heaven, I perceive that the
sun and moon, stars and planets, the thunder and
rain, wind and clouds, are all the wondrous effects
of his mighty power: when I survey the earth,
I perceive that the hills and fountains, rivers and
lakes, birds and beasts, plants and fishes, are all
the marvellous productions of his mighty energies:" for this every man and woman throughout
the world, ought every morning to worship and
every evening to adore him.

The writer then meets an objection, that though
God is to be acknowledged as the sovereign of all,
yet he must have various ministers to aid him in
protecting mankind. To which he answers, that
should such be the case, they must all be appointed by
God: but who ever heard of his appointing the
idols which men are in the habit of worshipping?
The writer continues, that God did, at the creation,
appoint angels‡ to do his will; and if so, there is
no need of idols, who are mere monstrosities, in-
vented by mortals, in defiance of his authority.
The author then takes up the same ground which
a Christian missionary would assume in arguing
against idolatry, and refers to the prohibition of
image-worship in the ten commandments. Ac-
cordingly, in the Old Testament, he says, God in
former ages descended on Mount Sinai, and gave
forth the ten commandments, written with his
own hand on tables of stone; and with an audible
voice commanded Moses saying, "I am the Lord
God, thou shalt not make unto thee the image of any
thing in heaven or earth, to bow down to it and
worship it:" now your setting up images and wor-
shipping them is a direct violation of the Divine
command.§ Moreover argues, that since God has
forbidden the worship of images, these could not
be employed in assisting him in praying mank-
kind: and if God could make the world without
their aid, he could surely preserve the world in
existence without any assistance. The writer then
states, in a way peculiarly Chinese, that God has
made the ground on which we stand, and the food
we eat; he has also given us sun and rain; de-
prived of his aid, we could not live a single mo-
ment; why then should we pray to idols?

He then supposes an objector saying, 'but my
idols are efficacious.' And says, in reply, that all our
blessings come from the great God, while men
erroneously suppose that they come from some
corrupt devil. The associating with such, he con-
tinues, is not only an outrage against Heaven, but
an offence against natural conscience, showing that
the persons so acting are rebellious both against
reason and religion. He then inculcates the duty
of praying to the universal Father; and brings
forward the promise of the Saviour, as an en-
couragement to its performance: quoting the well-
known passage contained in Matthew 7: 7. "ask
and it shall be given to you," &c. It is worthy of
observation, that in this quotation, the writer has
copied almost exactly the version of Medhurst
and Gutzlaff, published in 1835, the resemblances
being nearly identical, as follows:—

Med. & Gutz. vers.	*Insurgents' vers.*
扣尋求 門則則 則遇得 開之之	扣尋求 門則則 則遇得 開著之

After having exhorted his readers to pray to
our heavenly Father, he points out the folly of ad-
dressing such applications to idols, quoting from
Psalms 115: 5. in which he imitates, in some
degree, both Morrison's and Gutzlaff's version,
with only a little transposition and omission, re-
sulting probably from his having quoted from
memory.

The writer then goes on to point out the way in
which idolatry sprung up in China. From the
earliest antiquity, he says, down to the close of the
three dynasties (B. C. 220) both princes and
people generally worshipped God. Some innova-
tions had, however, sprung up two thousand years
previously, when the Kew Le believed in evil
spirits, and corrupted the tribes of Meaou, who are
accounted the aborigines of China.‖ Corruptions
had crept in, also, about a thousand years after-
wards, when men were employed to represent the
ghost of the departed: but during all this period,
according to this writer, the mass of the people
continued to be monotheists, as at the first. As
we approach the Christian era, a superstitious
regard for ghosts and hobgoblins increased, and
the sea was looked to as the abode of the genii.
This led to an interference with the previous
monotheistic practice, and one of the rulers of the
Han dynasty erred egregiously, in supposing that
the four quarters with the centre of the world were
each under the dominion of a separate Deity.
Corruptions speedily increased, and soon after the
rise of the Christian era, the emperor Ming,
hearing that a holy man had arisen in the west,
sent men to look for him, who instead of pene-
trating to Judea, stopped short at India, from
whence they introduced the religion of Buddha,
with its numerous images and superstitious rites.
The founder of the Taou sect, also, came in for his
share of religious honours and one of the em-
perors three gave himself up to be a priest in one
of the monasteries, from whence his ministers had
to redeem him, at a large sum. Things went on
from bad to worse, according to our author, when
Hwuy, one of the emperors of the Sung dynasty,
changed the name which had been used for God
into one used to designate an imaginary deity.
This alteration of the venerable name of God is
looked upon by our author as displaying a great
want of reverence towards him,¶ and he proceeds
to trace the subsequent misfortunes which came
upon the emperor Hwuy, and his son, to this
source. In consequence of all these corruptions
having crept in, our author says, it is not to be
wondered at, that the Chinese ought be now so
ignorant of God, and destitute of his fear.

Some reformers, he says, have occasionally
sprung up, but the remedies applied were only
partial: though idolatry was in some instances
put down, in the majority of cases it was allowed
to go on. Whereas, according to him, all these
genii and fairies, those superhuman and monstrous
appearances, together with these impure rites
and forbidden sacrifices, should have been dis-
carded [illegible] on the ground that besides the great
God there is no spirit entitled to such honour as
the Chinese have been accustomed to pay them.**

Shaou-haou's reign, the Kew le threw the constant
virtues into confusion, and thus men and spirits were
mingled together; every family had its conjuror, and the
the people made profane use of sacrificial implements.
In consequence of this men and spirits were thrown into
confusion. History declares, that when a country is
about to flourish, attention is paid to the people, and
when it is about to perish, attention is paid to the spirits.
On this account Shun prohibited the people from using
magical arts in order to bring down the spirits. One
says, that in a well-regulated age, spirits and elves do not
appear, and people do not pray to the spirits; but in
times of confusion people are much given up to sprites
and elves, while they talk of supernatural and fortune-
telling whether true. The officers of Shun displayed the
principles of enlightened virtue, that men might avoid
being deceived by life and superstitious forms, and no
longer seek for happiness from spirits. Thus men ceased
to err from correct principles when they become deluded
by spiritual beings; but when they attend to the inva-
riable principles of goodness, they seek for happiness in
the way of constant virtue, and not in that of monstrous
appearances." In the above remarks of the commenta-
tors, wherever the expression *spirit, sprite,* or *spiritual*
being occurs, the word in the original is *Shin*.

¶ This change in the name of God, which excites so
much the wrath of our author, is simply an alteration
from the usual form *Shang-te* into *Yuh-te*: the former
designation had been the name which was applied to God
by the Chinese from time immemorial, and Yuh-te was
a name invented by the Taou sect, and used several hun-
dred years before the time of Hwuy to designate an idol.
After having spoken of changing the appellation, *ehing*,
of the great God, our author, in recurring to the subject,
and in order to show his reverence for the Deity, says,
that his honourable name (Shin hoo) was changed. The
phrase *tsun hoo* in certain connections may perhaps be
rendered a title of honour. But here the meaning
evidently is "honorable name." We have a similar ex-
pression in the Three Character Classic of the Insurgents,
where the power is inverted, but conveys the same
meaning: "*tsun tsu hung*, his name is most honourable." It is not correct therefore to say, that the insurgents have indicated the fact that they use *Hwang*
Shang-te as a title of honour. They have indicated no
such fact: but they have used Hwang Shang-te, Shang-
te, and Shin precisely in the same way in which we use
the word God. In Gutzlaff's version of Genesis, a portion
of which they have reprinted, Shang-te is used as a
translation of Elohim; in their version of the ten com-
mandments, the insurgents have employed the same term
where Elohim stands in the original: and no one, who
had not some fixed theory to carry out, would ever trans-
late the phrase *tsun hoo* in certain connections may perhaps be
rendered a title of honour. But here the meaning
evidently is "honorable name." We have a similar ex-
pression in the Three Character Classic of the Insurgents,
where the power is inverted, but conveys the same
meaning: "*tsun tsu hung*, his name is most honourable." It is not correct therefore to say, that the insur-
g

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 165.)

The following account by an eye-witness of one of the nocturnal meetings of the Teen-te hwuy, in the neighbourhood of Singapore, is given by Abdullah .... a Malay well known to some gentlemen now in Shanghae, and said to be thoroughly trustworthy in his statements. What he relates occurred about the year 1824. He says that anxiety to gain satisfactory information respecting the proceedings of the Society led him to ingratiate himself with a Chinaman, one of the members, who agreed to take him to the place of meeting and give him an opportunity of witnessing their proceedings. After describing his journey to the place by short cuts, over stumps of trees, across swamps and through water, &c., arrived at his destination, he says,—"There were three large sheds, one of them was about 30 fathoms in length, and full of people. When we were close to this Bangsal* my friend said, 'Mr. Abdullah keep very quiet, and assume an air of stupidity.' Soon about 20 dogs commenced to bark at us, I was afraid at seeing so many of them together, but my friend called to the people in the Bangsal, some of whom came out, and quieted the dogs. The Bangsal was surrounded with a ditch, about 3 fathoms wide, and, opposite the doors, there were drawbridges, so that they might remove the bridge, and prevent people coming over without leave. When my friend was observed 3 men brought the bridge and placed it over the ditch, so that we passed over it. On arriving at the other side there were also 2 or 3 pit-falls, over which were placed marks, but if any came, who did not know these marks, they might fall into a pit. The pits were about 3 fathoms deep, over the top was a slight wicker frame, on which dry plantain leaves were spread, and, over these, sods were laid, so as to be exactly like the surrounding ground. Some people came and led us into the Bangsal. Inside I saw hundreds of lamps, on the right and left, with people smoking opium. All round the Bangsal there were heaps of sharpened stakes, and inside arms were arranged, the sharpened stakes were used for thrusting at an enemy. There were also plenty of swords, and bucklers and sticks, a fathom long, sharpened at the end like a dart, were resting against the wall in bundles.

I asked my friend quietly, "is this the place?" he said "yes, this is one place, there are 5 or 6 others larger than this, and farther inland, but to night the people will assemble here, as this is the place where new members are received, and Mr. Abdullah will have an opportunity of seeing the ceremony, as they have just got 5 whom they intend to initiate this evening, for the Hooys of Singapore are very bold and daring in forcing people to join their society." I then asked, "where shall we remain this evening?" he said, "I will get a place in the chamber of a friend, at one side of the Bangsal."

In the evening a drum was beaten, the sound of which was heard at a great distance, and soon after, the people began to collect. In my opinion there were 500 or 600 people in the Bangsal at one time, and, of these, there were not 20 who were not opium smokers. When they were all assembled the noise in the Bangsal was such as if people were fighting a battle. At this time I was taken to the chamber at the side, which had a curtain, and belonged to the secretary. I remained here very quietly, my friend brought some rice in a plantain leaf, a roast potato and two plantains. I ate in order to prevent me from being hungry during the night. In a short time my friend came, and said, "sit here quietly, there is a hole through which you can see, and be very careful, as the people will soon be all collected," I asked him to come and sit with me, but he said, "don't be afraid, I am an officer of the society, how can I be absent from the duty which brought me here? I will come every now and then to see you, but don't be alarmed as no one will dare to molest you." I said "very well."

About 7 o'clock they had all arrived and commenced to eat and drink spirits, which they did with a noise like a battle. In about an hour this finished, when they commenced to play on drums &c., the music of which was exceedingly loud. On this they all arranged themselves in order, sitting opposite the Datu, (idol) but I observed that their faces were as red as the Bunga Rayah, from drunkenness. Among them all there was one chief, who sat on a lofty chair, with 2 men standing at his right, and 2 at his left. After them came 8 men, with drawn swords, who arranged themselves at the right and left; then came one man, who burned paper in front of the idol (sacrifice), after him came 8 men, with drawn swords, who guarded a man with dishevelled hair, and without any upper garment, in fact he had only a pair trowsers. This man came in front of the chief, and bowed down, till his head touched the ground, the armed men on the right and left now advanced, shouting, and laid their swords on his neck, they remained silently in this position, for a short time, when a man advanced to the candidates' side; the chief then spoke as follows in the Chinese language:—"Who are you, and from whence come you? Who are your father and mother? Are they still alive or are they dead?" These questions were explained to the candidate by the man who stood at his side, and were answered as follows:—"I am such a one, of such a country, and my father and mother are both dead," even if his father and mother were alive, he would be obliged to say they were dead, because no one whose father and mother are alive, can be admitted into the society, as the existence of all those is as if they were dead to the world and its ties. The chief then said, "will you swear that your father and mother are dead?" he answered, "I will," and performed the oath, by burning paper in front of the idol, saying at the same time, "my father and mother are dead." The chief then said "what have you come here for! answer I wish to join the Teen-te hwuy.

The chief then said "you are deceiving, your thoughts are not as your speech," answer "I will swear that I am good in faith"—"then swear," the candidate then taking paper, burned it, while he repeated his assertion. The chief then said, "are you acquainted with the rules of the society" answer "yes, I understand that I am required to take an oath, by drinking blood."

The chief then said something to which the following answer was made:—

"I promise not to divulge the secrets of this society to any one under penalty of death." The chief said, "truly"—answer "truly." A vessel was then brought, containing arrack and a little blood from each of the members of the society, and, with a knife, was placed in front of the idol. The candidate then taking up the knife, made a slight cut in his finger, from which he allowed some blood to fall into the cup. The chief then said, "drink in presence of Datu Peking." The candidate then took a small cupful, on which the chief, and all the confederates, drank a little, each in his turn. The chief then said "to-morrow go to our Secretary, and ask him for a book, in that book you will find all our rules and secret signs; you will pay one dollar for it." The chief then rose, and himself raised the candidate from his prostrate position and now being initiated, he can take his place among those who, before, would have considered him an enemy.

In this way four members were admitted, and during the ceremony, I wrote down on paper every thing which I saw going on. My friend now came to see me, and after having asked if I was satisfied, went away. After three or four had been admitted they brought a man with his hands tied with a cord, he was placed in front of the chief, and ordered to prostrate himself, but he remained erect. A man then came and gave him 10 or 20 blows with a bamboo, he was then asked if he would join the society, he remained silent, the question was repeated 3 or 4 times, without getting any answer. The chief made a sign to those who were armed with the drawn swords, they advanced and made a motion as if they were about to cut off his head, indeed, I thought he was killed, but the chief ordered them to desist, and again asked if he would become a member of the society, still he refused. The chief then ordered him to be stretched on the ground, and 2 men came and beat him on the back with bamboos. This beating frightened him greatly, but, on being questioned again, he still refused, when the chief said "to-morrow morning let him be put to death." They confined him for that night, and the next morning he was killed, in consequence of his not wishing to join the society. In this way how many tens of people have been murdered. Unfortunate people were taken with violence, at night in town, and, to increase the number of members, were forced to join the society; and, if any of them dared to divulge the secrets, they would be put to death without mercy; they could not escape, as, wherever they went, they would meet members of the society.

Each member, when he enters, gets a book, in which are written the rules and regulations, and secret signs, and marks of knowing each other, in eating, and by different ways of wearing clothes, so that when one arrives as a stranger in any country, he can easily make himself known to his brethren by these signs.

By the time the occurences I have described above were finished, it was 2 o'clock in the morning; they then blew a horn, and the people separated, some went to smoke opium, some to sleep, and some went down to town to rob. My friend soon came to look for me, and, seeing me, asked if I was not asleep, I said, "no, I don't feel sleepy," but God alone knows how frightened I was. My friend sat down beside me, and explained every thing which had happened. He told me further that there were 200 men, who had gone down to town in search of food, (to rob). When I heard this my fears increased, my heart palpitated, and I wished for day-light, so that I might leave this ill-omened place, where I remained in fears."

"Sure enough, on arriving in town, I heard that about 200 Chinese had come down last night to Campong Glam, armed, with their faces blackened, and with tens of dammar torches, like a procession. They robbed the house of the Roman Catholic Padre. The Padre had no one in his house but the cook. The robbers divided, some watched in front, and some behind, while some entered the house. They found the Padre asleep one man held his hands and feet while two others placed their swords at his neck, and demanded the key of his box, the Padre pointed out the keys, they opened the box and took all his property, a quantity of money and his clothes. By the time they had finished, those on guard in the street blew their horn, when they all went away into the interior, except those who held the Padre, they remained with him till their companions had got off some distance when they also left him.

After I returned I could not remain satisfied till I informed Government of what I had seen and heard, accordingly I went to Mr. Crawfurd and told him everything as related above; when he heard me he was astonished, and said, "how could you think of exposing your life to such danger? it is a wonder you were not killed." I said, "if I had not done so, there would be no certain information, as there are different accounts of the Teen Te Hwuy, but now, having myself seen things, there can be no mistake," he said, "that is very true, it is exactly the idea of Europeans." He then said, "and so there was a robbery last night, at the Roman Catholic Padre's house, in Campong Gram." I said "yes I heard so, but how can you remain quiet thus, the next time your own house will be attacked"—he said, "that is true, but I think the road is too difficult to send people to catch the robbers, and, on that account I remain quiet, but I will send a Constable and some peons to look out for them." I said, "that is right, if you remain quiet they will become bolder." I then made my compliments and left him, he went to the Police Office, and I went home. Afterwards in the evening I heard that Mr. Crawfurd had ordered 2 Constables with 12 peons, armed with swords, muskets, pistols, and some of them with their krisses, to go into the interior, to look for traces of the robbery, and, if possible, to recover the Padre's property. They started, and, on arriving at the house half way, where I had stopped to refresh, they found a Chinaman just awakened, with his face blackened with ashes, and who was just going down to wash the ashes off, they took him into custody, and brought him to town. When he was brought up at the Police Office, he pretended to be dumb and refused to answer any question; accordingly, as it was late in the afternoon he was remanded, and sent to the prison at Teluk Ayer.

At about 2 o'clock the next morning, his friends, to the number of 200 or 300, came down armed, broke the prison and released him. Some of the rioters watched at the door, others in the streets. All the peons who were on guard ran away, each to save his own life. The Constable in charge escaped through one of the upper windows. The prison was broken, and the prisoner was carried away by his friends. In the mean time, the Constable and peons went to the Police Office, and on the roll being called, not one was missing. Now for the first time, we heard of a night-watch being set in the streets of Singapore. After this news had been abroad 2 or 3 days, the Teen-te Hwuy again came down and attacked the Dhoby Ghat and Campong Glam. There were 200 or 300 of them with dammar and bamboo torches, and with arms. When the peon, who was stationed there, saw this state of affairs he ran off, and about 30 or 40 of the robbers with arms, were set to watch the ends of the streets, and the rest commenced to break open the doors of the houses, and collect the property of the Dhobies, the clothes entrusted to the Dhobies to wash were also taken. The owners of the houses were tied up to a post, and made to give up the keys of their boxes, and all the property worth taking was carried off, and not one of the neighbours dared to open the doors of their houses; to see what the noise was about. One door was opened but two of the man's fingers were chopped off, and he quickly shut the door, and kept himself quiet in fear. The robbers chose certain houses, some they passed over, and indeed they did as they pleased.—In this way matters remained; sometimes every night, sometimes every other night, robberies were committed, till in about a week, the gun which was fired at 8 P.M., and 5 A.M. every day, was lost. It disappeared in a wonderful way; there was a sepoy, armed with a musket and regularly relieved, placed to guard it. The gun, sepoy and musket were lost and have never till this day been heard of. Many were of opinion that this was also the work of the Chinese Teen-te Hwuy.

About a fortnight after there was a large Siamese junk, which was sailing into Singapore harbour, but, as there was a strong head-wind, the junk was anchored outside at Tanjong Kalong. One night the Teen-te Hwuy came in great numbers in boats and boarded the junk; they attacked and killed many of the crew, and the rest jumped overboard. The pirates then collected all the portable things, and loaded their boats as deeply as possible with them, and set off home. I shall not enlarge further on the conduct of the Chinese Teen-te Hwuy in Singapore, they were exceedingly licentious, and did as they pleased, without regard to decency or civilized manners.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago, September, 1852.

The above extract is translated from the Malay by T. Braddell, Esq.

In 1829, a censor memorialized the emperor, stating that the numbers of the Triad Society in Keang-se, were such as to intimidate the authorities in the execution of justice: whereupon his majesty ordered the military to be employed for their suppression.† During the former part of the reign of Taou-kwang, the members of this society were permitted to increase their numbers to a great extent in the southern provinces; and by the unchecked depredations and continued annoyances which they practised, at last roused the 猺 Yaou, a wild mountain race, living on the borders of Kwang-se and Hoo-nan, who goaded by their insults rose *en masse* and killed upwards of 20 of the fraternity in 1831. This led to an insurrection of the Yaou, which was suppressed after a few months campaign, many of the imperial troops and officials being found to be connected with the association.‡ Woo the lieutenant-governor of Hoo-nan memorializing the emperor on the subject, asserts that there are none of the Triad Society among the rebels. Taou-kwang however seems a little distrustful on this point, and replies with his vermillion pencil:—"How do you certainly know that there are none of the Triad Society among them? Hereafter, when they are annihilated, and it is found out that those were Triad banditti among them, what will you do?" Where will you hide yourself on the earth?"§ This society although existing with the avowed object of overthrowing the present Chinese dynasty seems to lose none of its energy or independence among the members who settle in foreign countries, and according to the testimony of Dr. Gutzlaff in 1831, when all the other Chinese residents in Siam were submitting with the most abject servility to the oppression of their Siamese rulers, the members of the Triad Society alone were able to make a stand against their exorbitant demands.‖ The remarks of Dr. G. however in this and other places are scarcely in keeping with his remarks on the Society in his "Life of Taou-kwang," he says there speaking of this period,—"The Tien-tee-Hwuy, or Triad Society, to appear patriotic, would still talk about the usurpation of the Manchous, and incite the people to shake off the yoke. These efforts, however, were very feeble, the plans badly concerted, and amongst all their political professions, there lurked always a strong desire to rob; vagabonds like these, therefore, were very soon put down, and the government recovered its ascendancy."

* Malay word for a "shed."

† *Chinese Repository*, Vol. IV. p. 424.

‡ 聚成紀

§ *Chinese Repository*, Vol. I. p. 30.

‖ *Chinese Repository*, Vol. I. p. 24.

(To be continued.)

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Sept. 26, Golden Gate, (Am.)...for New York.
28, Audax,....., Hongkong.
29, Crisis,.....,,

Outward Bound.—John Knox, Sea Witch, James Scott, and Cambalu.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Countess of Seafield.
Liverpool.—Parana, Sunda, Confucius, and Lockett.
Cardiff.—Willem de Erste.
Great Grimsby.—Spirit of the North.
Singapore.—Walter.
Hongkong.—Bellizo, Jennett, Robert, Star of the Union, Water Witch, Brenda, Argonaut, Clyde, and Nymph.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 10 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Ashe, Hosiery of Gothic, of Rastcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by constant symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ASHE.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Golpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 47) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment, and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 13 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forbes, an Agriculturist, residing at Newtownyle, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORBES.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Brewhouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 22nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

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☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

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